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HAVERLY'S INFATRE—2 and S: Novelties.
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—" Hazel Kirke." HAVERLY'S 'HEATHE-2 and S: Novelties.

MADISON SQUARE THEATHE-" HAZE! KIRKE."

NEW-YORE AQUARUM-" Pinatore."

NIELO'S GARDEN-2 and S: "Evangeline."

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New-York Daily Tribunc.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2, 1880.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-The rebellion in Burmah is increasing. Mr. Goschen, British Ambassador to Turkey will attend a conference of the Powers at Berlin June 15. = Rochefort and Koccidin will tight a duel. = De Lesseps says he can get plenty of funds for the proposed Panama Canal. === The Porte will send a conciliatory reply to the Powers. Domestic.-A compromise was effected in the National Committee by which George F. Hoar is to be made temporary chairman of the National Republican Convention, and the unit rule is abandoned. == The Democratic committee investigating the colored exodus from the South re ports that there was no good cause for the exedus. = The Democratic and Greenback State Con ventions of Maine nominated General H. M. Plaisted for Governor. === The South Carolina Democratic State Convention met and elected dele gates to the Democratic National Convention

Congress .- In the Senate the River and Harbon bill was considered. = In the House the General Deficiency bill was debated in Committee of the Whole.

CITY AND SUBURBAN .- The work of taking the census began yesterday. === Fitz Hugh Lee testified at the Warren Court of Inquiry. - Th American Mining Stock Exchange was opened. The American Medical Society met. Mayor and Controller discussed the a pointment of the heads of departments. == annual meeting was held at the Cotton Exchange. The Grand Lodge of Masons was opened = Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains), 88.18 cents, Stocks again active and lower, closing weak and unsettled.

THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations in dicate fair and partly cloudy weather, with lower temperature and slight chances of occasional showers. Thermometer yesterday: Highest, 86"; lowest,

Persons leaving town for the season, and Sum mer travellers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them, postpaid, for \$1 20 per month, the address being changed as often as desired.

The manly protest of the anti-third-term delegates from New-York is followed by a similar one signed by fourteen of the Pennsylvania delegates. These breaks in the Grant slate cannot be mended.

The unholy alliance of the Democrats and Greenbackers in Maine still continues. Yesterday the Democratic State Convention indorsed the Greenback nominee for Governor, and left the choice of Presidential electors in the hands of a committee instructed to cooperate with the Greenbackers. This means that there is to be a repetition of last year's campaign. It is safe to say, however, that there will be no second attempt to steal the State after the election.

The meeting of Veterans held in Chicago yesterday was called in the belief that it could be made a tender to the Grant machine. The third-term managers supposed they could count on the soldiers to be unanimous in favor of their old chief. It turned out, however, that half of them were earnestly opposed to Grant's nomination, and a resolution indorsing him as the soldiers' choice for the Presidency divided the meeting so closely that it was only carried by the aid of Genera Stewart L. Woodford, who was in the chair.

Prince Leopold and Princess Louise have chosen a good time for their visit to the United States it they want to avoid observation. The people of this country are too much interested just now in the question of who is to be their Chief Executive for the next four years to pay much attention to the arrival of a son and daughter of the Queen of England. Their Royal Highnesses will leave Niagara Falls on Thursday for Milwaukee and Chicago. It is understood that they desire no public demonstrations in their honor.

A committee of three American gentlemen appointed by the International Law Reform Association which met in London last Summer, have addressed a letter to Secretary Evarts, with a memorandum of suggestions for an international copyright treaty. The scheme recommended by them contemplates the settlement of the old grievance in the only way which seems to us just and practicable, -that is to say by a copyright which will protect the foreign author without granting at y right to usurp all the functions of government and

the foreign publisher to take possession of our

There is no abatement in the extraordinary tide of emigration from Europe. During the month of May, 55,083 people landed at Castle Garden, and the total arrivals since the 1st of January amount to 135,336, which is 10,000 more than the entire population of the State of Delaware and about as many as the combined populations of the States of Oregon and Nevada. Fortunately, a large majority of these fugitives from the poverty and military oppression of the Old World are sturdy, industrious, well-meaning people, who will readily assimilate with the native element and perform their full share of the work of developing the country.

The new Mining Exchange was opened yesterday, and becomes at once an important factor in the business life of the city. Its influence will be of a conservative character, for it will tend to diminish speculation in worthless stocks and to put the business of mining the precious metals on the plane of other legitimate and profitable industries. The transactions in mining securities are now so large, and the enterp. ises with which they connect themselves are attracting such general interest, that the organization of such an institution as the Exchange was almost a necessity. It is in excellent hands and is destined to do a good work in the direction of making mining investments safe and popular.

Two bretal fellows, named Ryan and Goss, pounded each other nearly to death yesterday in a ravine in West Virginia. The performance was called a prize-fight, and Ryan, being rather more of a brute than his antagonist, was able to stand the most pounding, and so was declared the victor. Most of us can remember a time when a fraction of the decent portion of the community felt some interest in such low exhibitions of animal plack and ferecity; but advancing civilization has put prize-fighting in the same category with bear-baiting and bullfighting. No one above the half barbarous under stratum of society cares what becomes of the men who sneak away from the police to engage in it.

No doubt Senator Conkling made a good speech to the New-York delegation yesterday, but it failed lamentably of the intended effect. The nineteen opponents of the unit rule who signed the protest on Monday, increased after the speech to twenty-three, and would have been twenty-four it Senator Husted had not been kept from the meeting by ill-health. Never was Mr. Conkling's fine rhetoric expended to so little purpose. He and his supporters had no longer any reason to complain of the silence of the anti-Grant delegates. They had an opportunity of hearing a good deal of plain and wholesome talk about their folly in attempting to force a candidate on the party against its will.

It is the duty of the National Committee to make up the roll for the Chicago Convention; but at the meeting of the Committee Don Cameron, who seems to think he is running one of his packed Harrisburg Conventions, refused to entertain a motion for the appointment of a sub-committee to perform this work. The motion, he said, was a reflection on the secretary, who had already made up the roll. Perhaps the secretary had made an honest roll and perhaps he had not. He is a Grant man from North Carolina, and he need not complain if the behavior of his third-term associates has not been such as to command the confidence of those who want the Convention fairly organized. People who try to win by brow-beating and trickery should not be sur prised that others are not willing to trust them. The necessity for revising the roll was obviated by the agreement in the terms of the compromise as to how it should be made up. None of the Grant contestants are to be put on, nor are the anti-Grant contestants from Illinois.

Don Cameron's effrontery still stands him in good stead. Monday might, with an alverse vote of thirty to his sixteen in the National Committee, he stolidly refused to entertain any solution in conflict with his personal views. Yesterday, with a caucus vote of thirty unanimously recorded in favor of his peremptory dismissal and the appointment of a new chairman, he calmly proposed a compromise, and the long-suffering majority, fearful lest the naughty boy should try to smash the china if he were properly punished, meekly accepted his terms and left him in power. The terms, however, involve the essence of a defeat for the unit rule, since they provide for a temporary organization with George F. Hoar in the chair, without opposition. If the man who outraged decency and all precedent in his rulings on Monday night can be trusted to abide loyally by an agreement made to save his place on Tuesday, then this so-called compromise may work no barm. If it should result in another instance of Don Cameron's bulldozing or treachery, then the men under whose lead he was needlessly left in power bave assumed before the country a responsibility too weighty for them to bear.

THE DANGER OF TO-DAY. Never, perhaps, bas, a Republican National Convention assembled under greater anxieties and perils than those which encompass the gathering of to-day at Chicago. The preliminary disputes in the party have reached an unprecedented bitterness, and have been conducted with extraordinary pertinacity. Excited by a long warfare, the delegates meet this morning angry and imprudent, while the temper of some of their leaders is certainly not favorable to a calm consideration of the work before them. There is danger under these circumstances of the commission of innumerable blunders: danger that the friends of one or another candidate may persist in forcing his nomination even after they have been convinced that he cannot be elected; and danger that chronic discords may be created which will make the election of any Republican

All parties in the Convention, we believe, mean to do their best for a victory in November, whoever may carry off the honors of the nomination now. But if a respectable candidate is put up on the Democratic side, we shall have all we can do, united and harmonious, to overcome the terrible odds of the Solid South: and if the Democracy take possession of the Government next year, there is every chance for their keeping it a long time. Gentlemen at Chicago must face this prospect. There are great things at stake; the integrity of the Nation; equal rights; a free ballot; the supremacy of the laws; the safety of the treasury. November will decide whether Garcelon shall make up our Legislatures. Finley and his friends in New-York overrule the voters of Minnesota, Pelton improvise electoral colleges, Smith Weed purchase canvassing boards, the "best boys" of South Carolina establish State Governments with the aid of their "tool-chests," Coffee-Pot Wallace return to the naturalization business, a truculent majority of Bourbons at Washington

squander the revenues of the United States while they refuse to pay its debts; whether all the good that the war accomplished shall be swept away and all the evil perpetaated; whether no result shall remain from the costly and heroic struggle but graves, taxes and base

money. We beg our friends at Chicago to look ahead. Let them not forget in the excitement of the preliminary contest the far more serious struggle that is to come afterward. Let them not forget that the trial thus far has been between parties which must unite after the Convention is over, and put forth all their strength against the common enemy; and let them beware of making union impossible, either by the commission of wrongs which the victims cannot be expected to ferget, or-above allby forcing the nomination of a man for whom veteran leaders gravely fear that a considerable percentage of Republicans cannot be induced to vote. The virtue most needed at Chicago to-day is prudence.

THE MARKET QUESTION.

The veto by Governor Cornell of the bill to rebuild Washington and Fulton Markets was simply the formal sentence of those concerns to a doom long ago pronounced. The inevitable tendency of all retail trade in New-York is to follow custom northward. Dry goods and groceries among staple supplies, the restaurants and hotels among caterers, and the theatres and other amusements, have long since wisely obeyed this natural demand. Only the large jobbersamong the former remain down town. The hotels in the lower part of the city are half restaurants, and, with few exceptions, furnish on y lunch. The markets, which supply nine-tenths of the food consumed in the hotels, restaurants and private houses, which have all gone far northward, are the only large retail business establishments which have resisted this law of trade.

We know that the market men themselves are not ignorant of the mistake they have made. Their only arguments in defence of their obstinacy are that their present stands have cost them very large sums in payments to influential officials and political ssessments, and that Fulton and Washington Market sites are convenient to the producers who supply the markets. The plain answer to these shallow reasons is that the payment of political assessments was simply a foolish encouragement to further like taxation so long as the market men rented stalls in city markets; that the customer who buys of them is as much entitled to consideration in the matter of the convenience and cheapness of delivery as the one who supplies the produce-and possibly to a little more, as it is the mountain gorges and the apple trees and the consumer who finally pays for the arrangement. This latter argument may be also readily answered by saying, what is apparent to all, that the ferry and railway conveniences which now exist there will readily follow to any other market established for the benefit of uptown residents. All these are mere matters of course, which the law of supply and demand will regulate.

There is really no interest calling for the retention of these markets except the insignificant one represented by various small establishments in their immediate neighborhood. And these restaurants and beersaloons will only too quickly follow to the new market. Certainly it is not to the interest of the city to rebuild or retain the present rookeries, since the annual loss, over and above the receipts, is about \$130,000.

We feel confident that the opening of the new Manhattan Market, at Thirty-fourth-st. and North River, which is to take place on June 8, will compel a change in the policy of the city market men. The largest and most taken stands there, and in the end they will policy as must give confidence to the enter-

THE NIHILISTIC PROGRAMME.

the death sentence of the Nihilist prisoners lately condemned at St. Petersburg furnishes fresh ground for believing the reports that the Government, which is virtually Melikoff himself, is about to change its policy of rigorous and cruel repression for one which shall be softer if no less firm. The trials create a new interest in the programme recently put forth by the Revolutionary Executive Committee in its secretlyprinted organ, Narodnoja Wola. This document is remarkable for its clear presentation of the purposes of the revolutionary movement, the general moderation of those purposes, and the frank statement of the motive of the violent and criminal deeds committed by direction of the Committee. It begins with an argument on the situation of the Russian people, who are described as in a condition of political and industrial slavery. The laborer toils to gain a bare existence for himself and to enrich a horde of parasites; the citizen enjoys no rights. The whole Russian society is a thing without a will because it cannot express or formulate its will, the possibility of thinking about what may be for its good and what may injure it being taken from it. Every thought in which the will of the people is mirrored is regarded as a crime against the existing order of things. Upon a people in chains sit a flock of vampires protected by the Government, which is itself the chief vampire, sustaining the whole system by brute force. The Government has nothing in common with the wishes and ideas of the people, and does not seek their sanction. The Committee recognizes for its followers the names of Socialists and Nationals, and declares that it holds in their behalf that humanity can only reach material comfort and general progress through the carrying out of the Socialist principles of liberty, equality and fraternity. The welfare and freedom of the people is announced as the motto of the revolutionary movement, "We see," says the Committee, that the old traditional ideas, although suppressed in every possible way, still live in the popular heart-the right of the people to the possession of the soil; the independence of the communal government; a federative Constitution; freedom of conscience and of speech. These principles would without "doubt experience a great expansion and would " give a new direction to our nation if the people were allowed so to live and so to shape their "institutions as they desire." After the argument briefly summarized above, comes the programme, of which the following is a literal

(1.) A permanent National representation, endowed with full powers in all matters concerning the State. (2) An extensive self-government for the country, to be made secure by the election of all functionaries and

translation:

trative unity. (4.) Radical reform in the ownership of the land for the benefit of the people. (5.) Introduction of measures tending to place all manufacturing and injustrial establishments in the possession of the artisans. (6.) The fullest freedom of conscience, of speech, of writing, of meeting, of association and of electoral agitation. (7.) Universal suffrage without privilege of birth, rank or property. (8.) The substitution of an armed national guard for the standing army.

The practical means to be employed by the revolutionary party for accomplishing the above ends are systematically set forth. They consist of active propaganda and agitation, terrousm and destruction, the organization of secret societies, the attainment of influential governmental positions, the initiation at the proper time of open rebellion, and finally the election of a Constituent Assembly. In explanation of the method of terrorism and destruction, the Committee says that its purpose is, by destroying obnoxious official personages, by protecting the revolutionists from spies, by resenting acts of violence and caprice on the part of the Government, to undermine the prestige of governmental power, to show the possibility of the success of a struggle against the Government, and thus to arouse the revolutionary spirit in the people, awaken confidence, and create devoted and edicient

forces with which to carry on the struggle. There was probably never before a revolutionary movement whose methods as well as purposes were thus thoroughly explained to the world. However strongly we may condemn some of these methods, there is little in the programme of objects sought to be accomplished which believers in self-government can object to, provided the clause concerning manufacturing industry is interpreted to mean only an encouragement of cooperation, and that relating to the soil as purposing no more than the removal of restrictions to its ownership by the men who work upon it. With these interpretations, the scheme of independent local and federative national government which it sets forth is practically our own republican system. After all the commotion and violence the Nihilists have introduced into the once stold life of the Russian Empire, it is a satisfaction to learn that they are not, as has so often been represented, merely destructive fanatics, seeking to reduce society to chaos, but that they have in view a rational and not wholly impracticable plan of free government,

A MOMENT OF MOONSHINE.

Let us turn away for a moment from the distractions of politics and the confusion of Conventions, and breathe awhile the scent of apple-blossoms, the tragrance of clover and the aroma of the hay-fields. Let us lean on the arm of the Hon, Robert L. Taylor, of Tennessee, and walk through the moonshiners and the moonshine of his native State; amid the unused apples that cry aloud to the moonshiner to smile away their maiden bloom and turn them, e'en by surreptitions processes, to applejack. Pass we now out of the hubbub and the hurly-burly. Sit we here on grassy banks, by purling streams, or amid flowery meads, and listen to the pleasing prattle of Robert L. Taylor, of Tennessee, as he tells us of Ceres and Pomona and of Bacchus; of the apple blushing with its own forwards ss as it eries through all the orchard -" Pluck me and "squeeze me, and bottle me untaxed"; of the waving corn, whose tapering spindles stirred by gentle breezes write in constant curves agains the ambient air the words "Sour Mash!"; and of the simple farmer man to whose poetic fancy all these products of the soil put forth their mute appeal.

It was upon a bill relating to the licensing of dealers in leaf tobacco that the Hon, Robert L. Taylor swung himself largely loose from his environment and clipped the string that held his earle down. His remarks are printed in The Record. We suspect that they never smote the ear enterprising of these dealers have already of the House. This suspicion we have upon the absence of parentheses and interraptions in abandon those they hold in the lower mar- the printed speech, as well as upon the fackets. The management of the new market that no mention of it ever appeared in the is by men whose names are a guarantee of a current reports of the debates. He caught, cautions and yet energetic policy. Their com- no doubt, the Speaker's eye long enough to bination, preliminary to opening, in a single get leave to print. But the speech not having stock company of the largest dealers with the been spoken, is in danger, in a time of great largest purchasers—the chief hotel and restaut-rant proprietors—was just such a stroke of lost to the general public. We take it upon ourselves then to say that this was a speech in which the Hon, Robert L. Taylor not only discussed broadly the tax on tobace-o, but paid also an incidental tribute to Bacch-us. Space The commutation by General Melikoff of forbids the transference entire of his powerful denunciation of the tobacco tax, but we cannot forbear quoting his noble defence of the moonshiners and the burning words with which he describes the "hired minions" who

spot" him for the tax. Contemplate, he says, the unhappy vietim of moonshining! Away out among the laurel and the ivy, in some obscure mountain gorge, shrouded to deepert shadows, he totis at his crooked art. His right his land and his orehard has never been questithe truit he thinks is his own, and on this belief he acts the proceeds of that orehard have supplied the con orts of life to his wife and children for many a year The inemories of past enjoyments tempt him with re-sistless arguments, and ne yields, for a bond is impossie and the tax would leave no pay for his finit of inter. He is simply devoting what he always believed to be his own property to his own use. Unfortunate man! The hires minions of the revenue have spotted him. Their bearieable subsidized decoys and detective informer ise the bloodhound, are on his track. Like Judas, the well their victims and their souls for money; and, on Judas, beirny them with a kiss. He is arrested! He i burried away from wife and children and home-hiproperty appropriated or destroyed before his eyesaway to trial and the penitentiary. Sir, what apologic can modern statesmanship, illumined as it is by the a meet moral ideas of the age, offer to an enlightener Christian people, to a great nation who glory in the truth emblazoned in the torefront of their Declaration qual" and with certain inalienable rights, consider among which are "life and liberty" and the right to misus happiness, for such meekery I

It may be said that this noble appeal is in the nature of an argument against all taxation. To a certain extent it is open to that objection. Still it should be borne in mind that applejack is a peculiarly beneficent product, and that there are many sections of the country where politics would be a waste without it. It differs from other products in this particular, and there may be force in Mr. Taylor's view that it ought not to be taxed. To the moonshiner in the mountain gorge, "among the laurel and the ivy," there is no doubt that the apple retains all the alluring power that gave it its first fatal notoriety among fruits. He smells cider in its first blossom and sees cider-brandy in its earliest blush; and he has discovered that though it contains the knowledge of good and evil, it never reveals it till it is poured out of a jug. What wonder, then, that he falls, as did the mother of us all, before the temptation! And on the whole, why tax him for being human?

Proceeding from tobacco and applejack, Mr. Taylor warms up still further in the contemplation of agriculture generally. And thereon his eagle soars on lifted pinions thus:

If agriculture prosper, a fresh vitality with electric velocity and power flashes through every nerve and muscle of humanity; civilization advances and develops on every line of thought and endeavor; trade flourishes, manufactures cularge and multiply, com

gold to the caresses of the grimy miner; science delves deeper into the cavernous labyrinths of nature, and plumes her pinions for loftler flights after knowledge among astral suns and nebulous systems; while art with rekindled ardor utilizes the discoveries of science and ministers the creations of inventive genius to the esthetic as well as the natural want of the world: religion herself, replenished with all the material agencies and instrumentalities of her grand mission, with renewed energy presses forward her invincible armie

preparing with song and shout to crown with imperishable and eternal glory "The Bozrah Conqueror." But, sir, if agriculture falters, if drouths wither, if the frost king blight, if floods destroy, or if unwise and victous legislation overburden the fruits of the fields, at once al progress stops, and, the propelling power reversed, rolls backward the entire machinery of civilization toward the yawning chasm of inevitable ruin. Trade languishes first, then dies; manufactures suddenly diminish, then cease; the navies of commerce ret at their crambi wharves; thought feels the terrible paralysis; the sifted in art and science starve in constrained idleness, and every landable form of human endeavor drops its implenents and glides backward with its smitten millions to the shadowy realms of barbarism. Even religion, though neaven-born, yet so closely linked with materiality is she that she must sound the doleful signal of retreat, haul down the banner of the cross, must hang her harp upon the willow, weep over the world's relanse into moral ight, and ery, " How long ! oh, Lord, how long !"

We make no apology for these extended quotations. It is so rare that agriculture has ustice done it in the Halls of Congress; so seldom that language like the above is poured out upon any subject, that we feel quite certain our readers will thank us for leading them away for a moment from the arid wastes of polities to the cool pastures and the mountam gorges where Robert L. Taylor, in the atmosphere of the large-eyed ox and bounding goat, muses audibly and eloquently upon the virtues of the tobacco planter and applejack distiller, and dilates upon the wrongs they suffer at the hands of a heartless government.

It seems strange to speak of a six-story hotel at the seashore, and yet it appears that the Manhattan Beach Company propose to lodge guests at that elevation above the Atlantic Ocean. And it appears squally as absurd to talk of hotels as being a half or three-quarters of a mile long; nevertheless, at Rockaway a company is building a structure of such dimensions that in common conversation it is spoken of as so-much-of-a mile long. This is cerainly the country of the magnificent in size, distances and projects. But is there not such a thing is overdoing the business of Summer hotels for the metropolis? At Manhattan Beach there has never been full accommodation for the select class of this city who have made it their favorite resort; nor can Brighton Beach accommodate all those of Brooklyn of the same class. It is to be feared, however, that the immense hostelry at Rockaway Beach will be forced to cater to such a vast multitude that there may be danger of its being overrun by the roughs and rabble of the city, unless the company maintains a private police force very superior to the sheriff's posse which has pretended heretofore to keep order at Rockaway.

The Indian weed has received another heavy low, The Methodist Annual Conference ordered that one of the questions to be asked of andidates for the ministry shall be: "Will you wholly refrain from the use of tobacco?" What will happen if the young man answers in the negative is not stated; but we take it for granted that e will not receive his papers. Dr. Lanahan made ne awkward remarks. He said that delegates on he floor used tobacco, "and what would young a think of such persons asking such questions?" It does not require any enormous perspicacity to mak a good guess at what they would think Eighty-three reverend gentlemen rallied to the cause f the weed, but 125 sat down upon it, so to speak and crashed it. Dr. Curry, who is perhaps a votary of the great plant, made a light skirmishing effort n its behalf by asking if candidates in China were to be anestioned in China about opium, or in India about betel nut. But it was of no use. Tobacco was placed among the prohibited pleasures of clergymen-who are young!

Claiming will stop to day, and the voting will This is a momentous day for the Republican party,

but unless all signs fail, it will be the beginning of the end of bossing in that party. The threatening defeat of the third-term scheme braces up the Democrats to unusual efforts to brow Tilden over. If Grant is not nominated, it is afe to say that Tilden will find himself confronted

with a more formidable opposition in his own party than he has ever been troubled with yet. The news from Chicago will be read as eagerly by Democrats as by Republicans. If Edmunds turns out to be the lucky dark horse

and is nominated, every Young Scratcher in the land will have to be hooped or he will burst.

The Hendricks Club in Washington may as well take in their flag and put up the shutters. Outside of Indiana, Hendricks has never had any strength xcept what came from a belief that the Kelly Democrats of New-York were on his side, and that he might, therefore, be a candidate who would conolidate the New-York Democracy. But Tammany announces now that he is a "reminiscence," and not available. This arrays both New-York factions egainst him, for Tilden has always opposed him, and leaves him hopelessly in the cold. There isn't roungn left of him politically to justify him in con-inging business as a decliner of the Vice-Presi-

The great obstacle to a Kandolph boom is the lack of a New-Jersey delegation to boost it into the field.

The first report from Chicago concerning the standing of the New-York delegation vindicates the moderation of The Tribune's estimate, which placed the number of anti-Grant delegates at lifteen, and said there were "excellent reasons for believing that the number would reach twenty." Nineteen have already signed a pledge to oppose Grant, and the number who will te-day be found in that position is variously estimated in the dis patches as being from tweaty-two to thirty-one.

If the Republican party escapes the third-term ourden, the next struggle which the country will witness will be that of the Democratic party to get away from Tilden.

Epitaph, respectfully submitted for the memorial slab now in preparation for the third-term move-ment: "Bossed to Death."

The Democratic National Convention meets at Cincinnati June 22, three weeks from yesterday, A large number of its delegates have been elected, but nobody knows whom any of them are really for, and it is doubtful if many of them know themselves. They are waiting and hoping. If Grant hould be nominated, they would care little who the should be nonmated, they would feel sure of victory; but without the third-term issue to help them, they have little hope of success with Tilden or anybody else. It was as refreshing as a Spring shower, yesterday, to hear the average Democrat say of the news from Chicago; "I'm afraid they won't nominate Grant after all,"

It must occur to Senator Conkling that if the shal ows still murmur the deeps are no longer dumb.

PERSON AL.

A complimentary dinner is to be given to Minister Angeli at Detroit on Friday evening.

Mr. Henry Winkley, who recently gave \$20,000 o Dartmouth, bas within the past three years given the whole sum of \$60,000 to this college. And he has done this without being asked. General Grant and his family are said to have en-

gaged rooms for the entire season at Maniton Springs, Colorado. They are expected there immediately after the Convention; and it is thought that the General while staying there will visit different parts of the mining regions. Ex-Senator Chaffee and his daughter have also taken rooms at the Springs; and it is graphically stated that 'Saratoga of the West' booms."

Mile. Nevada, the new prima-donna who has just appeared in London, is called in the West "the Sagebrush Nightingate." Her name off the stage is Emma Corinne Wixom, and she is a daughter of a physician in Nevada. As a little girl she showed the autonomy of the Communes. (3.) The independence of the Communes and administration energy streams of the Communes and administration energy streams of the Commune as an economical and administration energy shore; earth yields her ingoing of Vienna. The young lady to short in statute and

plump; she is not handsome, but has a pretty mouth, expressive eyes and a charming manner. General Legan is described by The Journal of Chicago as having a complexion as swarthy as a creole's, his hair as straight as an Indian's, a mou

huge and dark-almost blue-black, as is his bairand eyes correspondingly dark, with the "whites" very white. And yet there is nothing fierce about him ordinarily. He is always ready to shake hands with his friends, and occasionally he smiles. There is that in his eye and face that indicates "bull-doggedness." When he likes a man he likes him all over, but when he doesn't like him he hates him.

Mr. Clark Mills is reported by The Nashville Banner as anxious to make an equestrian statue of General J. E. Johnston. "I could take it at \$15,000, which is only about half the usual price." said Mr. Mills to a reporter. "I got \$35,000 for each of Jackson's, except the one here. The South wants Johnston's, and I'll do it cheaper than any one else's. It will take \$5,000 worth of metal, and fully two years to do the work. If my model of Jackson's horse had not been destroyed I could have done it for half the money. But I do not think he would look well on such a fiery steed as Jackson's. He needs something tamer; something expressing the gentler, refined feelings that show in his face, Jackson's horse suits the man who did what Jackson like the state of the sta did. Johnston doesn't want such a steed as that. He wants a fine horse, but he would look better going a little slower."

BOSTON, June 1 .- A Paris dispatch states that Sarah Bernhardt has accepted an offer for an engagement in the United States for 100 nights, the season to begin in November next.

CAPE TOWN, June 1 .- Ex-Empress Eugenie arrived on the 28th of May at Itovozi, Zululand, near the spot where the Prince Imperial was killed. TORONTO, Ont., June 1 .- Prince Leopold and the Princess Louise, with their attendants, left here at

noon to-day for Niagara Falls. They will proceed thence for Milwaukee and Chicago on Thursday. LONDON, June 1 .- Mr. Strahan, the well-known London publisher, has sailed for the United States. It is stated that one of the objects of his journey is to ascertain whether American publishers willing to agree to some better compromise than any of the many which have been suggested in America relative to international copyright.

GENERAL NOTES.

The death of a young wife has brought the foundations of a Hudson River palace to the ground. The bereaved husband on his return to Cornwall gave orders for the immediate cessation of operations on the new residence in process of construction, the discharge of all employed on the work, the destruction of the walls already up, and the filling up of the extensive cellar which had been walled out for the front and back building. The walls of the rear part of the structure had reached the second story, but no bricks hald on the front walls. It is estimated that the mason work of the building, as it stood, had already cost \$10,000. As soon as the walls are razed the cellar will be used up and the site turned over and ploughed into a field. The probable cost of the massion would have been fully \$100,000. The plans exhibited one of the finest, largest and most commodious private residences in the country.

A census act will probably be passed at the present session of the British Parliament. The English ournals recogn ze the fact that too little attention is paid in the United Kingdom to these decennial enumerations. The Pall Mall Gazette contends that the Indus trial section of the community, which, after all, forms umerically the bulk of it, certainly appears to be deserving of a fuller and better considered position than has been accorded to it in any previous census; and on this particular point the United States, where the de cential enumeration is now actively going on, are devoting an unprecedented amount of inquiry; while Prussia, France and Italy are following in the same course, though with less thoroughness. America is dealing most minutely with the character and resources of her industries as a whole, though each State mass its regular staff of mining, factory, and other inspectors. The point is taken that as comprehensive a census as that of the United States is not called for in Great Britain, though nobody would deny that a mass of unique information would be thus obtained.

An Englishman, who had a painful tooth to be drawn, recently went to a London dentist. As the operation seemed likely to be a difficult one, it was deended he should be subjected to the influence of nitrous oxide cas, which was administered by a doctor. To the istonishment both of dentist and doctor, they found that when he had inhaled the usual quantity, about eight or nine gallons, he was not in the least affected. and nineteen gallons. He was still entirely unasphyxiated; but just then the patient thought the doctor mo tioned to him to shut his eyes, which had been wide open. He had not done so; but when the eyes closed the dentist drew the tooth, and with it a howl from the the dentist drew the tooth, and with it a howl from the sufficient. During the whole operation he was perfectly sensible of what was going on, and felt the pain us neately as if no attain the dentity and of several other medical ments the dentist, and of several other medical ments whom the fact has been mentioned, not one of them ever came across a patient on whom this powerful anæsthetic had no effect, nor has any one of them hown another person take any-thing tike the quantity administered to this patient.

Frontiersman Joe Rankin was in Des Moines fowa, last week, buying norses for the Government. He is the placky scout who made himself famous by his wonderful ride of 165 miles in twenty-four hours through the wildnerness of Colorado, and thus saved the lant little command of Major Thornburgh alping-knives of the Utes. He is a native of Indiana County, Penn., but has spent most of his life on the anna. He is about thirty-five years of age, has a ruddy omplexion, wears a dark mustache, is about medium beight, solidly built, with a close-knit, bardy-looking physique, and weighs about 180 pounds. He left the beleaguered camp about midnight and, cluding the vigilance of the savages, rode without a halt to Bear River, a distance of forty-five miles. Here he halted, perhaps fifteen minutes, for a cup of coffee and a fresh horse, and then rode to Lieutenant Price's camp, twenty-five miles further on, where he hastily swallowed a cold lunch while another horse was saddled for him. After a long whice another norse was saidled for him. After a long ride of sixty-five mises be next drew up at Lambert's ranch for a bite and another change of horses, and then, without a moment of rest, compassed the thirty miles which lay between him and Rawlins. Three men started with him, but, though accustomed to the fatigues of the saddle, they proved unable to endure the terrible strain, and Raukin went into Rawlins alone. He changed horses with one of his companions before leaving him, the own animal showing store of weakness. Thus mine his own animal showing signs of weakness, thus using four horses in all. Thurston, the Kansas desperado, justifies

worth on these grounds: " After several futile efforts to have me killed, yesterday was the day agreed upon torney only a few minutes before the shooting occurred, and he advised me to be careful, but to protect myself. After learning t e facts in the case, the only thing which the people of Leavenworth will censure me for is the bad marksmanship which I displayed. But when it s remembered that I was almost surrounded by hired assassins, and expecting an attack from almost every quarter, there will be excuse for even that. Anthony's effort to have me lynched is only an additional evidence of his determination to either murder or have me murdered." Colonel Anthony's temper may not be the smoothest in the world, but in this instance he seems to have given his reckless assailant no provocation what ever. He passed Tourston on the street without noticing m. After he had gone by, his enemy turned about and immediately because firing. It was an utterly unnecessary and unjustifiable attack, and the fact that the shots missed the intended mark and sertously wounded two bancent bystanders makes it an utterly mexcusable crime. It was only last Winter that he killed his partner in business, so that his hands were red with blood when he made this second assault.

his recent attempt to kill Colonel Anthony in Leaven-

PUBLIC OPINION.

The Republican party would be the biggest on ever born if it burst itself on the third-term anag.—Cincinnati Commercial (Ind.)

It is the laexpediency of Grant's nomina-lon that we object to. There is no possible excuse for twhen the party has scores of more available men from whom to choose a candidate.—[Terre Haute Ex-

If General Grant is defeated it will be because the Republican press or the country has spoken emphatically against his candidacy. There was no middle ground for a selt-respecting journal to take. The jern was miniment, and herole measures were necessary.—[Rocaester Democrat and Caronicie (Rep.)

PENNSYLVANIA BEHIND AS USUAL. TENNSYLVANIA BEHIND AS USUAL.

From The Philadelphia Press (Rep.).

The power of Pennsylvania will not be felt at Cheago as it might have been. New-York's delegation has the honor of leading the break against instructions, and nineteen delegates, whose names are given, have signed a paper pledging thouserives to use all honorable means to defent Grant's nomination. This is a crushing blow to the telidetermers, and it may be a fatal one. And now for Pelany's vania!

WORRIFD ABOUT TILDEN.
From The Vicksburg Herald (Dem.)

If we are correctly informed the Mississippi delegation consists of ten Bayard and six Hancock meli. This demonstrates that the friends of Bayard must have been in the majority in the Convention; if so, they were cutilled to the weight that resolutions of instraction and a solid delegation would have given to the Layard movement in the Nation. The influence that would have been exercised by a solid and instructed delegation established to the wielded by the delegation now, even if they should conclude to give Mr. Bayand chanmons support. The fact that so many uninstructed delegations are calmed for Thiden does not augur well for the nomination of a candidate at Cinomasti who will succeed before the nomination of the Nazion.